The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 29. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY OF SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treas'r.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:
MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected and lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. The eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. A breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface affords an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives them the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or incorporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch Canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

GRAND CONCERTS

IN AID OF THE

MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

THE object of these Concerts is to raise funds to build a Masonic Hall in the city of New York, commensurate with the wants of the fraternity, and to erect an Asylum for decayed Masons and the indigent and mourn widows of Masons and their orphans. A large fund has been collected for this purpose, but more is needed, which it is believed will be generously and promptly given by the charitable public, and those immediately interested in the welfare of the Order.

The Management take great pleasure in announcing that their Sixth and last Grand Musical Entertainment will take place at Jones' Wood, on Tuesday, July 30th, commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m., and will be immediately followed by the Grand Distribution of Presents.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
New York, January 10, 1867.

BRO. G. W. HOLMES.—My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 9th instant has been received. In reply I can only state that any enterprise which may be honorably and conscientiously, conducted, in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund of the State of New York, will receive not only my hearty approbation, but my zealous cooperation. That your enterprise will be conducted with fidelity to your promises I have no doubt, judging from the references which you have given. What I say this, I desire still to declare to you that any effort, no matter how sacred may be the object sought to be achieved, that leads to any violation of the laws of the State, should not be permitted. Let those laws be held in strict respect, a blessing will surely follow, and you will receive the thanks of thousands. Thanking you for your kind remembrance of the widows and orphans of the craft, I am

Truly and fraternally yours,
ROBERT B. ROMER, Grand Master.

☞ We have the highest legal authority for saying that no law of the State of New York is violated by our method of distribution.

1 Present, Residence in 5th street,		$2,000
1 Present, Country Residence located in the village of Woodbridge, N. J., one hour's ride by railroad from N. Y., and three minutes walk from railroad depot. The place consists of two large dwellings, store, barn, carriage house and other out-buildings, 7 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and fine garden; 1 acre of Cawton Blackberries, with plenty of small fruit, besides standard fruit,		1,000
1 Present, Residence at Brooklyn, N. Y.		
1	" Lot, "	
1	" " "	
1	" " "	
1	" $3,000 in Gold,	
1	" " "	
2	" Grand Pianos,	$1,500 each
25	" Gents' fine gold lever watches,	250 "
25	" Ladies' " "	200 "
500	" Sewing Machines	75 "
500	" Orders for suits of clothing, from the well-known establishment of L. T. Brownell, 503 Broadway,	75 "
50	" Plated Tea Sets,	75 "
500	" Orders for Silk Hats,	10 "
1,000	" Chromo Lith. of Lentze Painting of Washington as a Mason,	10 "
1,000	" Masonic Emblems	5 "
500	" Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons,	3 "
500	" Silver plated fruit knives and cut dish,	3 "
1,000	" Masonic charts, from original designs by R Macoy	3 "
1,000	" Masonic Monitors,	1,50

The balance to consist of the following, viz: Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Works by eminent authors, Gents' fob chains, Ladies' gold watch chains, kid gloves, engravings, ladies' work boxes, music boxes, writing cases, musical instruments, breast pins and finger rings, etc., amounting to 25,0

Making in the aggregate 300,000 presents, value d at $200,0

TICKETS, $1.00 EACH

Parties from a distance sending money for tickets should either have their letters registered, or send a post office order.

☞ Before the distribution takes place, a committee will be appointed to receive tickets from parties living at a distance from New York, who will select the sealed envelopes containing the orders for the presents for them, and return the same by mail.

Agents and others holding tickets for sale, are earnestly requested to make their returns promptly, and without delay, at the time named above for the last entertainment, in order that the list may be no delay in the distribution.

GEO. W. HOLMES & CO.,
Managing Directors,
Principal Office, 718 Broadway,
New York

June 14, 1867.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is attracting the most scientific observers to be the most useful device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, that we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights. For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRAL
Columbia County, Pa.

Jan25'67.]

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, is one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds, including

TROUT AND PIKE.

All meals will be served in order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for bathing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT

Surrounded by an extensive forest, there is offered to the huntsman's spirited field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his bar stocked with PURE Liquors. The Horse and cattle diseases, the stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad, and is a splendid place to pass the [illegible] months of Summer.

May 17, 1867-tm. H. HAYHURST

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Bank, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers, who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, to which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD SCHENER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located in the

NEW BUILDING ABOVE THE FORKS HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for selling ale,

RESTAURANT,

the proprietor has determine to give to the public visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up in part buggies and carriages in the dry. He proposes that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner, and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-6m

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; as in close proximity to the business part of the city, on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 200 guests—it is well furnished, and possess every moderate improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. Its rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously supplied with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.

GEO. K. CASE & CO.,
Proprietors.

my11'67-6m.]

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel is recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former friends and the travelling public that [illegible] the comfort of his guests second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantials, but with all the delicacies of the season. Its [illegible] wines (except that popular beverage known as *McHenry*) purchased direct from the importing houses, its [illegible] pure and [illegible] unadulterated liquors, [illegible] shall be found in use in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

WM. RILEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everit, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repute. Its Bar and LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His station is located in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [april 67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to any in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.

H. W. KANA[illegible]
Proprietor.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL

40 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. MEIRS, Proprietors.

May 10, 1867-1y.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers in Bloomsburg and Columbia County—[illegible] supplied with Ale, Porter Brown stout, and lager beer by the [illegible] supply your customers at the same price and with the same articles, as I would furnish you from the city. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their custom or support. Very respectfully

[illegible] for him

FAHLER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

[illegible] ARTMAN. C. H. BILLMEYER. [illegible] S. ARTMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLMEYER & CO.,

No. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(Directly opposite James' Street.)
Philadelphia.

Wholesale dealers in

CARPETS, BATTING, WADDING, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FEATHERS, BRUSHES, BRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, WILLOW AND WOOD WARE, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, ETC.

[illegible]

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian school of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The safety, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office,*"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office: corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

D. L. B. KLINE,
A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Cressy & John's Building. [apr5'67-6m

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [Jan'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Unangst's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [nov24'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mars'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia County, that he is located in

LIGHT STREET, PENN'A.,

where he is prepared to attend to all calls made in the line of his business, and cures

RINGBONE, SPAVIN, SPLINT,

and all other ills that horse flesh is heir to, challenging competition in the treatment especially of the above mentioned diseases.

JESSE D. RICE.

Light Street, April 26, 1867.

S. C. SHIVE,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, WINDOW FRAMES, &C.
MAIN STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Court House Alley, next door to *Columbian* Office
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY,
Main Street, near the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Constantly on hand a fine assortment of
AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles
Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.
☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apr19'67.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Choice Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

AD EVAM.

BY SENEX.

I do not see among thy sighing train
Of full enamored youths, one weak or vain;
Though each fond boy is dressed with greatest care,
With beard well trimmed and curled and barbered hair,
And virtuous and well read they seem to be,
But, yet, dear Eva, scarcely worthy thee.

Thy neat attire unmarred by flounce or frill,
Thy light brown hair afloat at thy wild will,
Thy sculptured lip, brow neither low nor high,
That beauteous gem, thy calm and clear blue eye,
Tell us full well how fair, how pure thou art,
But do not tell us who shall win thy heart.

Safe at my hands this offering thou may'st take,
For though thy presence does my senses wake,
And oft the matchless beauty of thy charms,
The freezing current in my bosom warms,
Old time my folly does full well betray,
And sprinkles through my hair the tell-tale grey.
And yet I would not that it e'er could be,
Charms such as thine could have no charms for me.

In full blown beauty mid thy bridal band,
With trembling joy I see thee give thy hand;
But do not see what happy man shall sip
The honey from thy chaste and pouting lip.
No fopling, I am sure, shall taste such bliss,
A generous, whole-souled man should have that kiss.
Not e'en to thee has yet appeared, perchance,
The looked for hero of thy young romance,
But whose soe'er that bliss, I pray thy life
May thenceforth pass a well loved faithful wife.

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

THE following exquisite little poem was written by Miss MARIE LACOSTE, of Savannah, Ga., and originally published, we think, in the *Southern Churchman*. It will commend itself by its touching pathos to all readers.

Into a ward of the white-washed walls,
Where the dead and the dying lay—
Wounded by bayonets, shells and balls—
Somebody's darling was borne one day.
Somebody's darling! So young and so brave,
Wearing still, on his pale, sweet face,
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold
Kissing the snow of the fair young brow,
Pale are the lips of delicate mould—
Somebody's darling is dying now.
Back from the beautiful, blue veined face
Brush every wandering silken thread;
Cross his hands as a sign of grace—
Somebody's darling is still and dead.

Kiss him once for *somebody's sake*,
Murmur a prayer soft and low,
One bright curl from the cluster take—
They were somebody's pride, you know.
Somebody's hand had rested there,
Was it a mother's, soft and white?
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been baptised in those waves of light?

God knows best. He was somebody's love;
Somebody's heart enshrined him there,
Somebody wafted his name above,
Night and morn on the wings of prayer.
Somebody wept when he marched away,
Looking so handsome, brave, and grand;
Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay;
Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's watching yet for him,
Yearning to hold him again to her heart;
There he lies—with the blue eyes dim,
And the smiling, child-like lips apart.
Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;
Carve on the wooden slab at his head—
"*Somebody's darling lies buried here.*"

Select Tale.

THE METEMPSYCHOSIS.

A GERMAN LEGEND.

CONTINUED.

IN order to cool my heated brain, I went out to the open air, and wandered about the streets. I was addressed by a number of persons whom I did not know; and several of my acquaintances, to whom I inadvertantly spoke, did not know me. With the former I was very short, answering their questions at random, and getting off as soon as possible. To the latter I could only apologize, assuring them that they had been mistaken by me for other persons. I felt my situation most unpleasant; for, besides the consciousness of no longer being myself, I was constantly running into the most perplexing blunders. For instance, after strolling about for a considerable period, I came, as it were, by a sort of instinct, to my own lodgings. For a time I forgot my situation, and knocked at the door. It was opened by my domestic, from whom I took the candle which he held in his hand, and according to wont, walked into the study. "Mr. Stadt is not in, sir," said the man following me, "perhaps you will sit till he comes: I expect him soon." This aroused me from my reverie, confirming too truly the fact that I was changed. I started up from the seat into which I had drooped, rushed past him with dismay, and gained the street. Here I made up my mind to return to Wolstang's lodgings, which I accordingly did, in a mood which a condemned criminal could hardly envy.

I kept the house for the whole of the next day, employing myself in writing, in order that the servants might at least see some cause for my confinement. Notwithstanding this, it was easy to observe that they perceived something unusual about me; and several remarks which escaped them, convinced me that they considered my head touched in no slight degree. Although I did all that I was able to compose myself, it was impossible that I could think like Wolstang, and still less than I could know a hundred private and household matters, on which the pert Louise or sapient Barnabas made a point of consulting me. Whenever I was spoken to concerning things that I knew, my answers were kind and condescending; but on any point about which I was ignorant, I utterly lost temper, and peremptorily forbade them to repeat it. Both shook their heads at such inconsistent behavior; and it was soon bruited among the neighbors, that Mr. Albert Wolstang had parted with his senses.

The second day arrived, and found me in the same state of mind. The amazement which succeeded the discovery of my metamorphosis had indeed given way; and I could look at my reflection in the mirror with less pain than at first; but my feelings were still embittered as ever, and I ardently longed for death to put and end to such intolerable misery. While brooding over these matters, the door of the study opened. Thinking it was one of the domestics, I paid no attention to it; but in a moment I heard a sneeze, which made my flesh to creep, and in another, the little man with the snuff-colored surtout, the scarlet waistcoat, and the wooden leg, made his appearance. Since I last saw this old fellow, I had conceived a mortal hatred against him. I thought, all though the idea was wild enough, that he had some hand in my Metempsychosis; and the affair of the scales and the marble busts, together with his Pythagorean opinions, his vast learning, his geomancy and astrology, gave to my idea a strong confirmation. On the present occasion, his politeness was excessive; he bowed almost to the ground, made fifty apologies for intruding, and inquired with the most *outre* affectation of tenderness into the state of my health. He then seated himself opposite to me, laid his cocked hat upon the table, took a pinch of snuff, and commenced his intolerable system of sneezing. I was never less in a humor to relish anything like foppery. So throwing myself back upon the chair putting on as commanding a look as I could, and looking at him fiercely, I said, "So, sir, you are back again; I suppose you know me?"

"Know you, my dear friend—eh—yes, I derived great pleasure in being made acquainted with you the day before yesterday. You are Mr. Frederick Stadt—that is to say, you are Mr. Albert Wolstang."—(*A sneeze.*)

"Then you know that I am not myself?"

"My dear friend," replied he, with a smile, "I hinted as much as the last time I saw you."

"And pray how did you ascertain that?"

"You don't ask me such a question," said he, with an air of surprise; "I knew it by your signature."

"My own signature! I know not what you mean by my signature."

"Eh—eh—the signature, you know—that is, the compact you made with Wolstang."

"I know of no compact," cried I, in a passion; "nor did I ever make one with any man living. I defy either you or Wolstang to produce any such instrument."

"I believe it is in my pocket at this very moment. Look here my dear sir." And he brought out a small manuscript book, and turning up the leaves, pointed to view the following words:—

"I hereby, in consideration of the sum of fifty gilders, give to Albert Wolstang the use of my body, at any time he is disposed, provided that, for the time being, he gives me the use of his.

FREDERICK STADT.

"It is forgery," said I, starting up with fury; "a *deceptio visus*, at least; something like your scales."

"What about the scales, my dear friend?" said he with a whining voice.

"Go," replied I; "into that room, and you shall see." He accordingly went, but returned immediately, saying that he observed nothing remarkable. "No!" said I, rising up; "then I shall take the trouble to point it out to you." My astonishment may be better conceived than described, when instead of the small apothecary's scales, I beheld the immense ones in which I had been weighed two days before. I felt confounded and mortified, and returned with him to the study, muttering something about *deceptio visus*, necromancy, and demonology.

"Well," continued I, after recovering a little, "what about this compact; when and where was it made?"

"It is made some three days ago, at the Devil's-hoof Tavern. You may remember that you and Wolstang were drinking there at that time."

"Yes, I remember it well enough; but I understood that I was putting my name to a receipt for fifty gilders which he paid me. I never read the writing; I merely subscribed it."

"That was a pity; for really you have bound yourself as firmly as signing with a person's own blood can do."

"Did I sign it with my own blood?" said I, alarmed.

"Exactly so. You may recollect cutting your finger. I had the pleasure of stanching the blood; a sufficient quantity of which was nevertheless collected to write this document."

"Then you were present," said I; "yes, I have a recollection of your face, now that you mention the circumstance. You were then dressed as a clergyman, if I mistake not."

"Precisely."

"And what," continued I, "are the conditions on which I hold this strange existence? Suppose Wolstang dies?"

"Then you keep his body till the natural period of your own death."

"Suppose I die?"

"He then keeps your body."

"Then if he dies, my body is buried and goes to decay, while I am clogged up in his body, till relieved from it by death?"

"Precisely."

This announcement struck me with terror. "And shall I never," said I, weeping, "see my dear body again?"

"You may see it, if ever Wolstang comes in your way."

"But shall I never possess it; shall I never be my self again?"

"Not unless he pleases."

"The villian!" exclaimed I, in an agony of grief: "I am then undone; the fool of a heartless, unprincipled miscreant. Is my case hopeless?"

"O no, my dear friend," said the little man, "not at all hopeless: there is nothing simpler than the remedy. Only put your name here, and you will be yourself in a minute. The fellow will then lose all power over your body." I seized with avidity the pen which he presented to me, dipped it in a vial of red ink, and was proceeding to do as he directed, when the writing above caught my eye. It ran thus:—

"I hereby engage, after my natural decease, to give over my soul to the owner of this book."

"Zounds!" said I, "what is this?"

"It is nothing at all; just a form, a mere form of business, of no intrinsic meaning. If you would just write your name: it is very easily done."

"Has any other person signed such deeds?" demanded I.

"Many a one. Here, for example, is Wolstang's name attached to a similar contract. It is, in fact, by virtue of this that he has the power over your body. The deed which you have signed would have availed him nothing without this one."

"Then," said I, "if you relieve me from my present condition, you break faith with Wolstang, seeing that you deprive him of his stipulated power."

"I deprive him of his power over you, but I give him in return a similar power over some other person, which will answer his purpose equally well. I think you had better sign."

"No, you old villain!" said I, wrought up to a pitch of fury at the infernal plan which I saw he was meditating; "I will never sign your compact. I have religion enough to know the value of my soul, and sufficient philosophy to bear with any wretchedness I may endure under my present form. You may play the Devil if you choose, but you shall never get me to act the part of Dr. Faustus." I pronounced these words in a voice of thunder; but, so far from being angry, he used every endeavour to soothe me; made a thousand apologies for having been the unwilling cause of such a commotion; then snatching up his hat, and making a profound bow, he left the room.

A glow of conscious virtue passed over me on his departure. I found that I had resisted evil, and gloried in the thought; but this triumphant feeling gave way to one of revenge against the author of my calamity. After reflecting for a short time, it occurred to me that the best way to punish him would be to commit some outrage which might stamp him with infamy, and render him miserable if he ever thought of resuming his body. "I shall at least have him expelled from the University. This shall be the first blow directed against his comfort. He will in time become weary of my body, and will find very little satisfaction in his own when he takes it into his head to make an exchange." Full of these ideas, I entered the college-court, where the first object that met my eyes was Doctor Dedimus Dunderhead coming towards me; the baton in his hand, the spectacles on his carbuncle nose, and his head thrown back as he strutted along *a la militaire*. Without a moment's hesitation, I advanced up to him, and knocked off his cocked hat; nor did I stop to see how he looked at this extraordinary salutation, but walked deliberately on. I heard him distinctly call after me, "You shall hear of this, sir, by to-morrow." "When you please, doctor," was my answer. "Now, Master Wolstang," said I to myself, "I have driven you from Gottingen College, and wish you much joy of your expulsion." Such were my thoughts, and the morrow verified them: for a meeting of the Senatus Academicus being summoned by the provost, that learned body declared Albert Wolstang unfit to be a member of the University, and he was accordingly placarded upon the gate and expelled, *in terrorem*.

This circumstance being just what I wanted gave me no uneasiness; but a few days thereafter an event arouse out of it, which subjected me to much inconvenience. Having unwittingly strolled into the college, I was rudely collared by one of the officers, which so enraged me that I knocked the fellow down with a blow of my fist. For this I was apprehended the same day by three gendarmes, and carried before the Syndic, who condemned me to suffer two week's close confinement, and to be fed on bread and water. The punishment, though perhaps not disproportioned to the offence, was, in my estimation, horribly severe; and now, for the first time, did I feel regret for the absurdity of my conduct. I found that in endeavouring to punish Wolstang I was in truth only punishing myself, and that it was a matter of doubt whether he would ever submit to a corporeal change, seeing that my fortune was much more considerable than his own, and that he would come at it in the course of six months. This I had no doubt was the chief consideration which could have induced the fellow to bring about such a metamorphosis.

On getting out of prison I was the most miserable wretch on earth. The fierce desire of vengeance had formerly kept up my spirits; but this was now gone, and they sunk to the lowest pitch. I found that I was spurned by those very persons who were before most anxious to cultivate my friendship. Barnabas and Louise had left me, resolving no longer to serve one who had undergone the punishment of a malefactor. In order to clear up matters, I frequently called at my own house to inquire if I myself was at home; for so was I obliged to speak of the miscreant who had possession of my body, but on every occasion I was answered in the negative. "I had gone out to see a friend in town." "I had gone to the country." "I was expected soon." Never by any possibility could I get a sight of myself. All this convinced me that the case was hopeless, and that I must make the best of my deplorable situation. Wolstang had evidently played my part much better than I did his, for he had an interest in doing so, and was (thanks to my simplicity) intimately acquainted with the state of my affairs. If any thing could add to this irritation, it was to notice the improvements, or rather changes, which the fellow was making in my house. Every thing was turned upside-down. Many or the most valuable books in my library were brought to the hammer, and replaced by more modern works. Some antique MSS. found among the ruins of Pompeii, and on which I set a high value, were disposed of in the same manner; together with my porphyry snuff-box, my mother's diamond ring, my illuminated missal, and the Arabic autograph of the Koran. The money produced by these valuable relics was laid out in new painting my study, and in fitting it up with Chinese Mandarins, silken pagodas, and other pieces of eastern trumpery.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

No prediction ever fell from our Savior's lips, which has not come to pass or will not come to pass. When a certain woman, as he sat at meat, poured a box of ointment on his head, he said, "It shall be told for a memorial of her wherever my gospel is preached." And it has been told. The deed is recorded in the Gospel, is read to-day in one hundred and fifty different languages, and is destined to be read in every part of the globe.

A SINGULAR STORY.

FIGHT BETWEEN A RAT TERRIER AND A SWARM OF RATS—THE DOG VANQUISHED AND DEVOURED—FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE CONTEST.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* vouches for the following remarkable incident:

"Near one of our grain warehouses situate on the river bank, large swarms of rats have been in the habit of feasting on the wheat which has been scattered around. A few days ago a terrier getting wind of the rendezvous, made on attack upon a couple of rats that had ventured too far into the open air. Seizing one in its teeth, it shook it vigorously. The rat squealed piteously, attracting to the spot a dozen or more companions. These, on seeing the situation of affairs, joined in raising the alarm. In less time than it takes us to tell the story, the ice around was black with a swarm of rats, numbering several hundreds. The terrier, after dispatching the first victim, charged into the swarm with the evident determination of serving the remainder in like manner. But for once a terrier was doomed to meet with fight from the poor animals he had so long devoured at pleasure, and in a trice he was surrounded on all sides by a swarm of ferocious brutes anxious to be avenged for the death of their companion. Then ensued the most frightful scene imaginable. The rats swarmed around their adversary and fastened their claws and teeth into his flesh. The dog, enraged by the pain, fought bravely, killing scores of his enemies in his contest for life. But the odds against him were too great, and after a sharp conflict, which lasted for about five minutes, he was forced to succumb. His body was literally devoured by the rats, they seeming to take a savage pleasure in tearing their vanquished enemy to piece-meal. Scarcely a vestige of the animal remained behind. The terrier died game, however, for there were about half a hundred rats left upon the field, bleeding and mangled, and as many more, more or less injured.

"A singular instance of the kindliness of dumb animals to their fellows was noticed at the conclusion of the combat. A number of the combatants had been somewhat lacerated by the teeth of the dog. Their companions gathered in groups around them, licked the blood from their wounds, and then tenderly carried them in their teeth to their nest. The bodies of the slain were as tenderly cared for. One by one they were carried away to a hole in the ice near by, where they were piled up. When all the bodies had been gathered together, the turvivors grouped around them, and one of the number, mounting upon the pile of bodies, seemed to deliver a brief funeral oration over the remains of their companions. The utmost stillness reigned among the company during the address of their chief. The whole company then proceeded to tumble their dead companions into the water, where they soon sank from sight. In half an hour scarcely a vestige of the conflict remained. This burial service was the most extraordinary instance of the kind we have yet observed, and is well deserving of the study of naturalists. The fight as a whole would have delighted sporting men and dog fanciers. It was highly interesting to the few who observed it."

CALL ME GEORGE.—Ben. W. served in the Revolutionary War, and had been in the habit of repeating his long and tough yarns so often that at last he really believed them himself. Ben. would give a personal anecdote about every battle of the war, in which he himself always figured as a hero. On being asked if he was in the battle of Monmouth, he replied:

"I guess I was. I had my right hand pocket full of powder, my left hand pocket full of bullets, and I had father's double-barreled ducking-gun, seven feet long! I put in a handful of bullets, and every time I let her off I knocked down the British, sir, fifty at a time! General Washington rode up to me, and said, 'Ben, do stop! you're doing them too bad!' I touched my hat at the General, and said, 'Well General if you say so I'll cease firing; but I think I ought to kill a few more of the scoundrels.' With that the General sprang from his horse, and, throwing his arms around me, exclaimed '*Ben! don't call me General—call me George!*'"

THE Tennessee Legislature was in session when Fort Donelson fell, leaving the Federals free to occupy Nashville. Hearing a great stir in the Governors's office below, a committee was sent to see what was going on. They found his Excellency packing up preparatory to leaving. He handed the committee a dispatch

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1867.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Columbia County Democratic Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Democratic electors in and for the several boroughs and election districts of Columbia County, will meet at their usual place of holding their general elections on SATURDAY THE TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1867, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said day for the purpose of choosing BY BALLOT two delegates from each Election District to meet in County Convention, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on Monday the 29th, day of July, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of making the usual annual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Chairman Democratic Standing Com.

A CARD.

WE are informed by a responsible Gentleman, that a certain politician is reporting on the East side of the river, that a large part of the stock of the COLUMBIAN newspaper is owned by Republicans.

The statement is false in every particular, utterly and unqualifiedly false.

THE COLUMBIAN belongs mainly to Capt. Charles B. Brockway. The stockholders whose subscriptions have not been yet repaid to them by him, are Mr. Buckalew, Mr. Ent, Mr. Lowenberg, Mr. Conner and Hon. George D. Jackson. No Republican has now, or has had, since our purchase last December, one dollar of stock or interest in the establishment. It belongs to Democrats who neither bolt a nomination, nor scratch a ticket, nor take money from a Republican candidate for Congress, to aid in defeating the Democratic nominee. BROCKWAY & FREEZE.

THE TICKET,

THE WHOLE TICKET AND NOTHING BUT THE TICKET,

is the motto of the COLUMBIAN. By this sign we conquer. Without party fealty, success against the common enemy is impossible; and unless the party is true to itself and true to the organization, we shall not succeed. Those who belong to a political organization must be bound by the action of conventions and conferences. Those who refuse to do so, ought not to be trusted with place or position. We know that the people, honest themselves, are also true to themselves, and will be true to their time honored organization. They will not put into power, persons who have on more than one occasion, attempted to sell out and betray the party. They will not commit political suicide.

The unexampled success of THE COLUMBIAN is due to its devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, to its vigorous defense of its measures, and to its support of the regular action of its conventions. Our circulation is the largest, our paper is the largest, and everybody says it is the best that is now or ever has been published in the County of Columbia.

SOLDIERS ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

THE SCHOOL AT ORANGEVILLE.

No one has objected to the education of the orphan children of soldiers, but many do greatly question the manner in which it is done, and the motives of its projectors, especially since Dr. Burrowes was removed from the Superintendency, for no other reason whatever except his not being sufficiently imbued with Radical ideas.

We have before us the report for the year ending December 1, 1866, and we propose to extract from it some facts for the information of our readers.

The children are divided into two classes, the younger and the older, and each class is assigned to a different kind of Institution. The younger are chiefly provided for in Children's Homes, and other similar institutions in the larger towns; they are boarded, clad and taught at the expense of the State, under the direction of the Superintendent. The rate paid for each pupil, including clothing, per year, in nearly all of them was $110.00. In a few peculiar cases the rate was $150.00 and $175.00. The whole number of this class, in all of the institutions, was 1,135, on December 1, 1866. The older children, those from nine to sixteen years of age, are all sent to the more advanced schools, which are in the hands of private proprietors, and we here give a list of the latter, with name of school etc., as they stood on the 1st of December 1866:

N. of school.	*Denomination.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Dayton	Ass. Reformed	53	32	85
North Sewickly	Methodist	31	15	46
Philipsburg	Presbyterian	68	69	137
Quakertown	Ger Reformed	99	44	143
Orangeville	Baptist	83	74	157
White Hall	Methodist	88	64	152
Uniontown	Lutheran	48	24	72
Caswille	do	91	77	168
M'Allisterville	Methodist	90	70	160
Paradise	Friend	88	63	151
Mount Joy	Presbyterian	80	38	118
Hartford	Episcopal	99	54	147
		922	624	1546

The cost of boarding, tuition and clothing, for each pupil of this class, for a year, is stated to have been $178.73.

The project of educating Soldiers Orphans originated in the year 1864, and the following are the annual appropriations that have been made out of the State Treasury for the purpose:

1865	$75,000.
1866	300,000.
1867	359,000.

The last is to be a continuous appropriation, and it also fixes the rate to be paid for the education and maintenance of the children. Institutions receiving aid from the State are to be $105.00 for each pupil of less than ten years of age, per year, and those that do not receive such aid, $125.00.

For the education and support of each child between the ages of ten and sixteen years, the sum of $140.00 is to be paid, together with $25.00 for clothing for each orphan, to take effect from and after June 1st, 1867.

The school at Orangeville was opened on the 3d of January 1865, and we give the number of scholars, and cost for each year.

1865. Scholars	122	
Boarding & Tuition		$11,362.92.
Clothing	2,551.07.	
1866. Scholars	157.	
Boarding & Tuition		$20,137.59.
Clothing	992.30.	

THE "Middle States' Medical Reformer" who used to think catnip tea a sovereign specific for all the ills that flesh was heir to, has gone off somewhere to hunt up a sour apple tree to hang Jeff. Davis on. Who'll call for the rope?

GREENBACKS

ONE of our exchanges, a few days ago, remarked that the State election this Fall, was a contest between the people and an honest Judiciary on the one side; and Greenbacks on the other. The Radicals admitting that they can only carry the State by a lavish expenditure of money, either through their own agents, or corrupt Democrats.

We trust that no Democrat can be found who will so eternally disgrace himself, as to take money from any of these Radical committees, with which to debauch his party, and defeat it at the polls. It would be an everlasting shame, and would and ought to stamp him with infamy. Let the people beware of such.

The election this fall is of the first importance. It is the opening fight of the Presidential Campaign of 1868. If we win this, we shall go into the next with a moral certainty of eventual success.

EDUCATIONAL ERRORS.

"LET me write the Songs of a Nation, and I care not who writes their Laws," was the utterance of one of the first Statesmen of modern times. Had he said *School Books* instead of Songs none could gainsay the truth as well as force of the assertion.

The importance and responsibility of the author of school books, especially those of an elementary character cannot be magnified. The results of a false theory, or method, or even statement, affect not only individuals, but present and future generations. The history and progress of the world are but illustrations of these truths.

The manner of presenting the subjects of primary instructions has usually been regarded as of less consequence than that of the higher grades, because of their apparent simplicity; but the mistake is beginning to be realized, and the greater educational advancement has been made within the last few years in this direction than any other. —*Exchange.*

A good deal of this progress however has been in the wrong direction. Yankee school books, Yankee peddlers, and Yankee preachers, have been the curse of this country; and no County Superintendent should permit any set of books to be introduced into the schools until he has examined them thoroughly. It is of the very first importance and has been too much neglected.

"TRAITORS" CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A NUMBER of prominent Conservatives of Richmond, Virginia, (some of whom had been secessionists,) went several miles into the country with their families on the Fourth of July, and proceeded to the enjoyment of one of those old-fashioned celebrations which have become so rare of late years. Their proceedings, however, had been carefully watched from the start by one of those vigilant military guardians of "reconstruction," a dapper little lieutenant, who evidently smelled treason in the wind. Following unobserved, he watched the preliminary proceedings from a neighboring thicket. Upon perceiving one of the suspected conspirators mounting a platform and commencing the delivery of what of course could be nothing else than a treasonable speech, he quietly made his way toward the assemblage and listened. His suspicious were confirmed—more than confirmed. The orator was declaiming from a written speech in the following treasonable strain, evidently leveled at the general commanding the First Military Department:

"He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries;

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance;

"He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures;

"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power;

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to the Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

"For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murderers which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

"For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

"For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury—"

The lieutenant could stand no more of such unmitigated treason, and, bursting into a crowd like a bomshell, he ordered the assemblage to disperse, threating every man, woman and child with immediate court martial if not obeyed. Of course such a sudden and violent military irruption created momentary confusion and astonishment among the people, but, in a few minutes, the officer's misapprehension was discovered and rectified. *He had mistaken the Declaration of Independence for a treasonable speech against his commander and the Rump Congress!*

No amount of persuasion sufficed to induce the lieutenant to stay for dinner, and he went away, wondering how a document written nearly a hundred years ago against a tyrannical foreign dynasty could fit the present officers of our Government so exactly.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE Bradford *Argus* is the best looking paper that comes to our office. Its typography is admirable.—*Northern Pier Gazette.*

But it is not always the "best looking" paper that is the best conducted. And the *Argus* is not an exception.—*Bloomsburg Republican.*

There is an old saying that "beauty is only skin deep." A newspaper may be beautiful in appearance, but lack the brains to back it. But what is the opinion of such editors as P. John worth, when it is eternally known that he is eternally prejudiced against anything democratic. If his brains correspond with the ability displayed in his columns, they must be of a soft and imbecil character.—*Bradford Argus.*

It would seem as if they knew P. John in Bradford. At any rate the *Argus* has his exact measures.

LAST week, in Beaver County, Pa., an infant child of Mrs. J. B. Clark, died under the following circumstances. The mother had gone to have some teeth extracted, and was put under the influence of what is called laughing gas. Immediately after the child was nursed, and sickened and died on the third day. The physicians say it was the inhalation of the gas by the mother [illegible]

RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

ON Saturday, July 13, a vote was reached on the Reconstruction Bill as agreed on in conference between the two Houses. On taking the vote

Mr. SUMNER could not help saying that Congress had not been sufficiently radical in this work of reconstruction. Three bills have been passed, where one would have been sufficient. The civil government of the South ought to have been swept away at once. He feared that Congress had not been sufficiently explicit in the exclusion of rebel influence. When reconstruction was accomplished, then the time would come to open the gates to rebels, and not till then.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the report was more favorable than he expected, but when he came to record his vote, he could not vote in the affirmative, because he was opposed to the entire principles of the bill.

On agreeing to the conference report, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson Yates—31.

Nays—Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Norton, Patterson of Tenn.

Absent—Cattell, Conness, Corbitt, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Guthrie, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Williams—16.

So the report was agreed to at 3:30 P.M., and the bill goes to the President.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL AS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES.

The bill as agreed to by both Houses is as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, 1867, entitled, "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any muncipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time, for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by the death resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. That the general of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceeding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done, in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exersice the functions of any civil office, may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the general of the army: and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the reble States," passed March 2,1867; "and to facilitate restoration," passed March 23,1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, wether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question; and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and, in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the ground of such refusal or such striking from the list: *Provided*, that no person shall be disqualified as member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath presented in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial" office in any State, in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That istration provided for in any act may, in the discretion of the commander of any the time for completing the original registriet, be extended to the first day of October, 1867; and the board of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the office of the United States.

SEC. 9. That no district commander, or member of the board of registration, or any officer or appointee acting under them, shall be bound in their action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SEC. 10. That section four of said last mentioned act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another one in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SEC. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end, that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—My attention has been called to an article that recently appeared in the *Republican*, purporting to be an answer to an article lately published in the COLUMBIAN, signed "One of the 44." I suppose myself to be referred to, by the description that I live at Still Water, and that I keep a store; being the only person there who is engaged in that business. The attack is so personal and so untruthful, that a reply is necessary to set the matter right before the public.

The communication to the COLUMBIAN of June 21st, was not written by me, nor at my suggestion; and the attack upon me is uncalled for and malicious. His reference to my preparation for public speaking, even if true, is of no moment; but, I may say, that if *he* would look in the glass in the scripture sense, and remember what manner of man he was, and *act up to that character*, it would have been much better for him, and for the churches he has distracted by his political harangues. For I assume that the article that I am replying to, was written or dictated by, not a "boy in blue," but by an "old boy in black."

He says that for eighteen or twenty years preaching at the creek, he has not received traveling expenses. I aver that the people of the creek paid him liberally before he entered the arena of politics. When that happened, he stated in conference, that he was not getting supported, and, was looking about to see what branch of the church to join; and a lay member rebuked him, and told him the cause of his support falling off was his preaching politics instead of the gospel—that he had caused division in the churches, and embittered the members of the same church—and that this was the cause of the spiritual dearth in the land. He boasts of his abundant means, but preaches for money.

To the best of my knowledge, I never was in his house but once, and then happened there with other company. Having lugged his daughter into this matter himself, it is only necessary to say, that it is impossible to tell what designs they had upon me, there never was the slightest regard or attention on my part. It is true I married my cousin. To that the "old boy in black" objects. But I consulted my own taste and am abundantly satisfied with my choice.

The anger of a priest can never be settled, and his base attack on me is purely political. And even now Messrs. Editors, the excitement is worked up to such a pitch by this fanatical parson, in the town of Benton, that father is embittered against son, and brother against brother, to such a degree that they almost think cutting each others throats, is doing God service. If this continues, he will be obliged to ordain another man, so he can travel West on half fare, as it is reported was heretofore done.

We have now no preacher employed. Long before Elder Harvey's time expired, he informed us that he could not remain with us. He has been paid according to contract, as a good and faithful servant, with a donation additional. And Rodenbaugh, knowing we had no preacher, is trying to fasten himself once more upon our people, but he will not succeed. We all remember the origin of the trouble—and we all remember too, when the facts were brought out before a large congregation in the church at Still Water, in what a rage he left the meeting house, and went to Benton *alone, on foot, without a body guard.*

I have opposed this man's preaching in our neighborhood ever since his abuse of my father, and other substantial members of the church; and though I am not rich, I have a mind of my own, and *I pay no rent.* The little clique who follow him do not agree with him in theology, and are only helping him for political reasons, more potent with him than the Gospel. He never was sent for to preach a funeral sermon for any member of the M'Henry family, nor did he travel, as he avers, "a distance of thirty or forty miles" for such purpose.

I might stop here, but it is due to the Rev. Mr. Rutan who has preached for us a few times since Elder Harvey left, to say that if it is he to whom the *elucidation* I am answering refers, he should hide his head in shame, rather than upbraid *him* with *poverty.* Who made him poor? The friends and political blood-hounds of this man Rodenbagh, who dogged him for months, who illegally arrested and imprisoned him, and destroyed and carried away his property. If he is poor, it is no reason why a purse-proud, fanatical, political priest should insult him. Oh! shame, shame, shame!

The partizan slang against the people of the creek it is unnecessary to repel here. It has already been fully ventilated, and its falsehood exposed; and neither Rodenbaugh nor his backers have character enough to give currency to the slander. D. M'HENRY.

THE LATEST NEWS.

CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, July 12.

THE Senate yesterday proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Howard's amendment to the Reconstructiod Bill reported by Mr. Trumbull. It provides that the mere act of voting for an ordinance of secession, so called, shall not of itself be deemed engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and that persons who held certain minor civil offices shall not be disfranchised. After some discussion Mr. Howard withdrew the amendment. Mr. Drake offered an amendment to the effect that no rebel State shall be entitled to representation in Congress unless it shall contain in its Constitution a provision declaring that such State shall for ever remain a member of the American Union: that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the United States, and that no law shall be passed by said State in contravention of the authority of the United States or in subversion of it. Mr. Trumbull raised the point of order that this resolution could not be admitted under the rule recently adopted prohibiting the consideration of matters not conected with the Reconstruction Bill, as passed at the last session. He claimed that this was new matter, and the President so decided. Mr. Drake appealed from the decision of the Chair, and, after considerable debate, the Chair was sustained by a vote of years 24, nays 13. Mr. Buckalew offered an amendment relative to cumulative suffrage, which was also decided to be out of order. It gave rise to a lengthy discussion, however, during which Mr. Buckalew explained his views on the subject. Mr. Sumner read a lengthy speech reviewing the various reconstruction measures which had been before the country. An amendment was offered requiring the establishment of a system of common shchools in the Southern States, but the Senate, under the rule, refused to receive it. Several other amendments were offered, discussed and rejected, when the bill was taken from the Committee, and, on motion, substituted for the House bill. Mr. Buckalew again took the floor, and in a speech of an hour's duration discussed the general features of the bill. At 7:30 a vote was taken on the main question, and the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 31, nays 6.

JULY 15.—Mr. Wilson called up the joint resolution appropriating $1,675,000 to carry into effect the several reconstruction acts. Mr. Buckalew moved to reduce amount to $1,000,000, which amendment was accepted, and the resolution thus amended was adopted.

SURRATT TRIAL.

JULY 11.—The Surratt trial was continued yesterday. Thomas J. Raybold was examined as to the interior arrangement of Ford's Theatre, and discredited the statement that either Surratt or any one else could have obtained access to the President's box on the afternoon proceeding the assassination. Several witnesses were called who testified that neither John Lee nor John F. Tibbetts, witnesses for the prosecution, could be believed under oath. Three witnesses were called who testified that there were no performances at Metropolitan Hall on the afternoon of April 14, 1865, at which time and place Mr. Vanderpool testified he saw Booth and Surratt. Witnesses were also examined who testified that Wm. E. Cleaver was not to be believed under oath. The defence attempted to offer in evidence the records of the Criminal Court to show that Clever had been convicted of rape and manslaughter. The Court ruled that, inasmuch as a new trial had been granted to Cleaver on that charge, the record could not be deemed one of conviction, and refused to admit it in evidence. The Court thereupon adjourned to this morning.

JULY 12.—The Surratt trial was continued yesterday, the defence examining witnesses to discredit those called by the prosecution. Several swore that William H. Claver could not be believed under oath. Mrs. Frederich Lambert testified that she occupied a house near where Mrs. Surratt lived. On the night of the assassination she heard some one in the street say that the President had been shot. She raised her window and asked two soldiers who were passing what the matter was, and they informed her of the assassination. Margaret Williams, a colored servant living with Mrs. Lambart, corroborated that lady's statement. John T. Hallahan, who boarded at Mrs. Surratt's at the time of the assassination, and who was subsequently employed by the detectives, was examined at great length regarding his acquaintance with Weichman. The only point of interest in his evidedce is the fact that it was he who lost the handkerchief marked "J. H. Surratt" in Essex Junction depot. Several other witnesses were examined without throwing any new light upon the case, and the Court adjourned.

JULY 13.—In the Surratt trial yesterday the examination of witnesses for the defence was continued. Mr. Clarvoe, a detective, related the occurrences at Mrs. Surratt's house on the night of the assassination, when the officers went there to arrest Surratt. He also related the particulars of his visit to Canada, in company with Weichman, in persuit of Surratt. Miss. Honora Fitzpatrick, who lived with Mrs. Surratt, was examined at great length, and denied several statements made by Weichman relative to the conduct of Mrs. Surratt on the night of the assassination, and denied certain conversations reported by him. Charles B. Stewart, a clothing merchant, doing busines at Elmira, testified that on the morning of the 14, of April 1865, a man wearing a coat of peculiar cut came into the store and remained some time. He thought Surratt was that man. Frank H. Atkinson, an Alderman in Elmira, and book-peeper for Mr. Stewart, corroborated the statement made by that gentleman. Joseph Carroll,, cutter in Mr. Stewart's establishment, testified to the same fact. The Court then adjourned to this morning. Mr. Carroll, one of the witnesses who testified to have seen the prisoner in Elmira on the 13th of April, 1865, was subjected to a searching cross-examination. Miss. Olivia Jenkins, a niece of Mrs. Surratt, discredited the reports of conversations at Mrs. Surratt's house, as testified to by Weichman. The books of the Webster Hotel, in Canandagua, were introduced, and the name "John Harrison" shown as being entered under date of April 15, 1865. The defence claimed that it was Surratt who had entered that name at that time, and demanded that the books be admited as evidence. The question was argued at length Judge Fisher reserving his decision until Monday.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 11.—It is said that an extensive conspiracy against the life of Her Majesty Queen Isabella, of Spain, has been discovered, and that over two thousand persons have been arrested in consequence of the developments which have been made.

FLORENCE, July 11—A manifesto has been issued by Garibaldi, which declares that his sons and friends will fight for the liberty of Rome.

JULY 13.—Atlantic Cable dispatches give us this morning, the news of the reception of the Sultan of Turkey in London. His Ottoman Majesty was met on landing by the Prince of Wiles and by the Viceroy of Egypt, and was by them escorted to London where the popular reception was unusually brilliant and imposing.

It is reported from Vienna that serious disturbances have broken out in the province of Galicia. The insurgents, who are said to have been excited to revolt by Russian emissaries, have repulsed the troops sent to preserve order.

OUR Cable dispatches from St. Petersburgh set forth that the *Journal de St. Petersburg* pronounces the statement relative to a supposed Russian note in reference to Ireland—which statement was published in the English newspapers last week—sheer fabrication. By telegram from Bokhara, in Tartary, it is stated that the Russian troops recently stormed the intrenched camp of the Khan of Bokhara and obtained a great victory.

The Imperial Government of Austria has dispatched Admiral Tegethoff, of the navy, to Mexico, to recover the remains of Maximillian.

The Emperor Napoleon has declared his intention of sending a strong fleet to Vera Cruze to effect the release of M. Dano, his French Minister to Mexico, of whose movements nothing has recently been heard. A dispatch from Paris also informs us that, on Saturday the corner stone of a new Protestant Church, intended to accommodate the American residents of the metropolis was laid in presence of a large concourse incidental to the occasion were followed by a dinner given by the United States Consul, and in the evening, by a grand display of fireworks.

Advices from Rome state that the Garibaldians are menacing the City of Viterbo.

[Communicated.]

WILLIAMSPORT COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—A public examination of the students of the above mentioned college, took place on Friday, June 14 in conjunction with the annual examination of the students of the Seminary. I was fortunate to be present on the occasion, and feel myself justified, by witnessing similar mental displays, in pronouncing it far in advance of any thing of the kind I have yet seen manifested. Indeed, the thorough and satisfactory examination they passed in at once an attestation of their avidity for the acquirement of knowledge, and a true index of their worthy Professor—Davis—in that important department. Messrs Franey and Stephens, both graduates, delivered very appropriate addressed. Professor Davis then observing that Mr. James Bryson, who had taken commercial instruction in his department, in their midst, called upon him to adress them, which he did, and the superior manner in which he acquitted himself, justifies us in predicting for him a glorious future. He eloquently admonished them not to go out in the active arena of commercial enterprise with the impression that they were consummate business men; but to go with the intention of applying themselves to the study of the living page. He was followed by the Rev. W. Sterling, who addressed them in that able manner which is characteristic of him.

We firmly believe that Professor Davis has succeeded better than any other individual similarly circumstanced in the state. The institution has not been long in operation, and already stands among the first of the land. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the success of the institution is beyond doubt.

CITIZEN.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	10 00
Shorts per cwt	7 00
Flaxseed "	2 50
Butter "	25
Eggs "	20
Tallow "	14
Potatoes "	1 00
Dried Apples "	2 00
Pork "	15
Hams "	15
Sides and Shoulders "	12
Lard per pound	14
Hay per ton	10 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, July 18, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7 50@ 8 00
Northwestern extra	8 50@ 9 00
Northwestern family	10 00@11 50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8 00@8 50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9 00@ 9 50
Pennsylvania and Western family	11 00@13 00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14 00@16 00
Rye flour	8 00@8 50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus	$2 80@2 85
" Southern " "	$2 00@2 75
" California " "	$2 90
" white "	$3 15@3 20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus	$1 00@1 10
CORN—Yellow, "	$1 15@1 18
" White, "	$1 20@1 21
OATS—₩ bus	95@1 00
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$23 50
" Beef "	$21 25
" Dressed Hogs, ₩ lb	8@9c
" Smoked Hams "	15@17c
" Shoulders ₩ lb	9½@10c
" Lard, ₩ lb	12@12½
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus	$8 00@9 50
" Timothyseed ₩ bus	$5 50
" Flaxseed "	$3 00@3 50
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$42 00
" No. 1 American	$41 00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₩ lb	18@19c
" Cows, ₩ head	$40@50
SHEEP—₩ lb	6@7c
HOGS—₩ 100 lbs	$8 00@9 00

MARRIED.

HELLER—HAIT—In Orangeville, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. James Heller, and Miss Catharine Hait, both of Greenwood township.

SHUGARD—SHUMAN—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. J. N. Shugard to Miss Selva Shuman, both of Catawissa township.

DIED.

LONG—In East Bloomsburg, on Thursday last, Mrs Elnora Long, aged 37 years, 3 months and 11 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—A protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron, supplies the blood with its Life Element, Iron, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

If the thousands who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weakness, &c., would but test the virtues of the Peruvian Syruptho effect would not only astonish themselves but would please all their friends; for instead of feeling cross, "all gone" and miserable, they would be cheerful, vigerous and active.

A DISTINGUISHED JURIST WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS:

I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and druggists cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass. A pamphlet will be sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.

Sold by all Druggists. [1m*6.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings co., N.Y.

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Candidates for Nomination.

The following Gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination at the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM APPLEMAN,
ANTON TOWNSHIP.

MORECAI MILLARD,
INTRE TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW J. ALBERTSON,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

LEWIS ENKE,
BERWICK.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN,
LOOM TOWNSHIP.

AMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL KLINE,
ANTON TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER:

JOHN H. HETLER,
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN L. SHUMAN,
CANTOSSA TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT STOUT,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

JACOB YOHE,
MUFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

T. J. WELLIVER,
MOUNT PLEASANT.

COUNTY TREASURER.—Having served the democracy of Columbia county faithfully for a number of years in the capacity of editor and publisher of the DERWICK GAZETTE, and believing that long-continued service is entitled to consideration at the hands of the party, I have been induced to allow my name to go before the people as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability. J. S. SANDERS.

Berwick, June 21, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TEACHERS WANTED.

FOR BLOOM SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Four Female and Six or Seven Male Teachers are wanted for the Fall and Winter terms of the Schools in Bloom District Columbia county.

All applicants are requested to meet the County Superintendent in the upper room of the BLOOMSBURG ACADEMY on MONDAY the 12th of August at 9 o'clock A. M., for examination etc.

The Schools will open on the first MONDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and continue seven months.

J. K. EDGAR Sec'

Bloomsburg, July 19, 1867—4t

JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW YORK ON SINGING.

BASSINI'S

TWENTY MELODIC EXERCISES,

IN FORM OF SOLFEGGIOS FOR SOPRANO OR MEZZO SOPRANO VOICES, INTENDED AS STUDIES TO ACQUIRE THE ART OF SINGING.

These exercises were composed to be used immediately with his system. "THE ART OF SINGING," with any other method for the cultivation of the voice, and will take the place of the solfeggios; being more melodious and better adapted for teaching.

Some of these exercises are specially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the *dulce et utile*, which secure the interest as well as the improvement of the pupil. The various styles developed in these exercises render them invaluable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the influence and the appreciation, and at the same time form the basis of the pupil. They must studied carefully with reference to the innumerable marks of expression and finish of enunciation. Upon this rests the necessary with whichthese are accomplished depends the actual steady advancement of the pupil by invasion of entering in these respects the shallow, but, unfortunate, on the other hand, a close and fluent investigation, and a faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and facility, as open to the student the means of resources, which great artists produce their most brilliant and profound effects.—*Watson's Art Journal.*

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Boards, Retail $40
Cloth, Retail 50

Sample copy sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Wholesale Price, $1.50.

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No. 544 Broadway, N. Y.

Publishers and dealers in Music, and manufacturers of Pipes, Reeds, Fingerboards, &c., &c., &c. Send for catalogue of prices. [1m19*

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE, July 1, 1867.

We, the officers of the Board of Trustees, certify that the conditions upon which the last subscription to the stock of said Institute was made have been complied with.

L. B. RUPERT, President.
C. EVEN, Secretary.

The subscribers to the Stock of the above named Institute will please pay the first installment to the undersigned, Dr. One-fourth of their subscription as per resolution, to WILLIAM SNYDER, Treasurer.

L. B. RUPERT, President.

July 6, 1867.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned would announce to the public that he wishes to dispose at private sale of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFT